BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.] UNEASINESS IN FRANCE-NEWS FROM JAPAN-DR. LIVINGSTONE SAFE-PROSECUTION OF IRISH

London, January 20 .- Paris correspondents of the London press say a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles, ough no one believes that war is threatened from any quarter; still the great activity in the arsenals and dockyards of France and the pressure brought to bear on the Corps Legislatiff for the passage of the army bill, are circumstances which contribute to unsettle a feeling of security and to impair confidence in the stability of the present peace.

Later advices from Japan announce that the new ruler of that country will maintain and enforce the commercial treaties made by his predecessors with foreign powers.

Later advices from Africa in regard to Dr. Livingstone, it is thought, confirm all previous reports of his safety.

DUBLIN, January 20 .- The government com mences prosecution against the proprietors of the Dublin Nation fur publishing seditious and paid taxes of last year. inflammatory articles.

Paris, January 20 .- The Patrie comments Prussia in Russian papers, and declares it is the evident desire of these journals to create discord and bring about a rupture of the relations existing between Prussla and France. The Epoque says the Emperor is preparing and will soon issue a manifesto assuring Europe that it is the desire and policy of his government to maintain peace.

London, January 23-Afternoon.-Consols 921. Bonds 72. LIVERPOOL, January 23-Noon .- Cotton act-

ive; advanced 1-16d. Sales 15,000 bales; Uplands 74a72d.; Orleans 8d. Pork 75s. Tallow 42s. 9d. Turpentine 26s. 9d. Others unchanged. Paris, January 23.—Bourse heavy. Rentes

Our Washington Dispatches.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS-FATE OF THE COTTON TAX-OUTRAGEOUS MEASURE PRO-POSED WITH REGARD TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Washington, January 23 .- THE HOUSE.-The bill relative to additional bounties was passed; also, a bill selling the arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Missouri. Among the provisions in this latter bill is one authorizing the Secretary of War to establish an arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for the storage and repair of arms, at a cost not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

The death of Mr. Hamilton, of Ohio, late member, was announced, when the House adjourned.

SENATE.-The Reconstruction bill was read the second time. Mr. Doolittle spoke in opposition, when the morning hour expired. Mr. Doolittle was allowed to proceed by a vote of

The Cotton Tax Conference Committee reported in favor of agreeing to the House bill, with an amendment exempting cotton from import duties after April first, in which the Senate concurred.

Mr. Doolittle resumed his speech on the Reconstruction bill. In the course of his remarks he said: "When Latium, a Roman province, revolted, and the revolt was suppressed, the question arose, what shall be done with Latium and the people of Latium? There were some who cried "disfranchise," others said "confiscate their property"-there were none who said; "subject them in vassalage to their slaves." But old Camillus, in that speech name immortal, said: "Senators, make them your fellow-citizens, and thus add to the power and glory of Rome." Mr. Doolittle added: "In this high place, in this Senate of the great Republic of the world, the outgrowth of the civilization of all ages, cannot we Senators rise to the height of that great argument?"

Mr. Trumbull followed, and the Senate afterwards adjourned, in respect to Mr. Hamilton, late member from Ohio.

The Reconstruction Committee, this morning, agreed to report the following bill:

ing, agreed to report the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to any act done, or which shall be done, or to any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under and by virtue of the act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," approved March 2, 1867, or of the several acts supplementary thereto, and all such cases now pending in said court, either by appeal or otherwise, from any proceeding had in the premises in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court, and no record of any proceedings had, or which might be had, under either of the district commanders, under either of the acts shall be removed to or received in of the district commanders, under either of the acts, shall be removed to or received in any other tribunal, either upon habeas corpus, quo warranto, or in any other manner what-

The vote on the bill was, it is understoodyeas-Stevens, Bingham, Paine, Boutwell and Beaman, Republicans; nays-Hurlburt, Re-

publican, and Brooks and Beck, Democrats. The President, in his message to the Senate, declares that the bill striking white from the district ordinances failed by reason of the ad-

journment of Congress.

The Hon. Leslie Coombs has been nominat ed as United States Marshal of Kentucky, vice Mertweather, whose term is about to expire. The receipts from customs for the week end

ing on the 18th inst. were two million dollars. The Pennsylvania Legislature have passed strong resolutions regarding the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain. The State Department has official notice of

the execution of a treaty between the United States and the Republic of Columbia for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus

The President has nominated John M. Johnson as Marshal for Virginia, and H. J. Lohse as Collector of the Customs at Georgetown,

Gentlemen, members of the National Democratic Committee from their respective States have notified the committee that they will be present at its next meeting: John Millson, of Virginia; Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina; Wm. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi; Geo. S. Houston, of Alabama; A. H. Chappell, of Georgia; Judge Marvin, of Florida; A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas; Colonel E. Cooper, of Tennessee, and

The Reconstruction Conventions.

John Hancock, of Texas,

RICHMOND, January 23 .- In the convention to-day resolutions were introduced and raferred, for a law compelling children to attend school, and prohibiting special privileges being given to any company being engaged in bringing emigrants to Virginia. Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody fund, addressed the convention on the subject of education.

The discussion of the bill of rights occupied the remainder of the day.

to-day did absolutely nothing, except to discuss

points of order.

civil government for the State. The tax ordinance was taken up and adopted.

LOUISLANA. New Orleans, January 23 .- The convention has adopted an article of the constitution providing that every citizen of the United States who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the parish for sixty days, shall be deemed an elector, unless disfranchisal by this convention.

Affairs in Georgia

ATLANTA, January 23 .- General Ruger, the army officer detailed as Governor of Georgia, has rescinded Governor Jenkins' order suspending the collection of taxes in this State. Tax collectors are ordered at once to collect and forward to the State treasury all the un-

MILLEDGEVILLE, January 23 .- The military have forced the State Road to advance ten on certain mischievous articles on France and | thousand dollars, and have sent the money to Atlanta to pay the convention.

New York, January 23-Noon.-Flour and Wheat quiet. Corn slightly favors buyers. Rye dull. Oats firm. Pork lower at \$31 44. Lard steady. Cotton firm at 174c. Freights quiet. Turpentine easier at 53a53gc. Rosin quiet. Gold 394. Sterling 92a94. '62 Cou-BALTIMORE, January 23 .- Cotton firm at 16 to.

Flour and wheat quiet. Corn very dull at \$1 14 al 17. Oats 75c. Rye dull at \$1 50a1 55. Provisions steady and unchanged. Lard 1345.132c. Augusta, January 23 .- Cotton advanced 4c. Sales 1070 bales. Receipts 780 bales. Mid-

SAVANNAH, January 23.—Cotton closed firm and active. Sales 2000 bales; Middling 16ta 164c. Receipts 3170 bales. Receipts of the week 18,816 bales. Exports 19,773 bales, of which 15,199 went to Liverpool and 4334 coastwise. Stock 51,475 of Uplands, 2372 of Sea

MOBILE, January 23.—Cotton firmer. Sales 3500 bales. Middling 15‡c. Receipts 3200 bales. Exports 2623 bales.

New Orleans, January 23 .- Cotton, demand firm; prices firm; Middling 17a174c.; Sales 5600 bales; receipts 5808 bales; exports 5216 bales. Sugar active; Common 9\a10c.; Fair 12a12\c.; Choice 13 al4c. Molasses dull, Common 60a 65c.; Prime to Choice 75a85c. Sterling 19a52. York Sight Exchange # discount. Gold 382

WILMINGTON, January 23.—Spirits Terpentine advanced one cent-steady at 49c. Rosin, better feeling. Strained and No. 2, \$1 90. Tar \$1 95. Cotton active at an advance of &c. Mid-

New York, January 23 .- The steamship Port an Prince, from Charleston, has arrived.

THE CONVENTION,

CONVENTION HELD BY AUTHORITY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS OF CONGRESS, TO FRAME A STATE CONSTITUTION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention begins to be an old story. The polish of novelty has worn off, and the resolutions and arguments "stale, flat and unprofitable." We have, therefore, thought fit to condense our reports so as to comprehend all the work done, ignore all the merely elocationary outbursts, and at the same time give our readers a full knowledge of everything of importance said or accomplished.

A crisis has evidently arrived in the policy of the convention. Heretofore, its tone has been comparatively conciliatory and mcderate. Hereafter the negroes are likely to form a compact, solid body of voters in one direction. The real animus of their action—their hate for the landholder, was yesterday developed to the full, and no man not a member of the convention could observe the display of feeling, illconceived as it was, without seeing trouble in the not distant future.

Some supposed that the body would be moderate; that South Carolina would be able to boast a more intelligent and better disposed array of delegates than any other "rebellious State; but the bubble has burst. Negro shrewdness is likely to triumph in the conven tion, and the whirlwind set in motion by the white leaders is fast progressing beyond their control. The excitement yesterday after the convention adjourned was very great, and we seriously doubt whether there is strength enough among the white delegates to hold it in check, unless this desirable object can be compassed by such clever colored members as Whipper, Wright, Langley, Wilder, and others of that class.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. EIGHTH DAY.

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. R. H. Cain (colored). The roll was called and journal read.

THE POWERS OF THE CONVENTION. J. J. Wright (colored), from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry as to the legislative powers of the convention, report that the committee are of the opinion that the convention has the power to legislate as far as they may consider it proper for the good of the people.

On motion of F. J. Moses, Jr., (white), the report was made the special order for one o'clock to-morrow.

ABOLITION OF DISTRICT COURTS.

From the same committee J. J. Wright re ported that the ordinance providing for the abolition of the District Courts was, in their opinion, unnecessary, since the subject would be embraced in the report of the committee with reference to the judiciary of the State.

The report was adopted.

AFTER THE BANKS.

C. M. Olsen (white), a Dane by birth, and one of the most respected and intelligent members of the convention, offered the follow-ing resolution, which was referred to the Comlittee on Finance:
Resolved, That all banks and savings insti-

tutions in this State which suspended payment during the rebellion shall, immediately after the ratification of the State Constitution go

THE PRINTER.

R. C. DeLarge (colored), from the Special Committee on Printing, reported two proposi-tions—one from H. J. Moore and the other from McMillan & Jowitt, both of this city. from McMillan & Jowitt, both of the constraint which It was evident from the discussion which followed the introduction of the report that no followed the convention was sufficiently faperson in the convention was summently fa-miliar with the subject of printing to vote in-telligently thereon, and after some amusing references to the technicalities of the art dix-bolique the report was sent back to the com-

ATLANTA, January 23.—The convention spent its entire session to-day in the discussion of the public school fund in the said Klien or t

the section defining treason, without coming to a vote.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, January 23.—The convention to-day did absolutely nothing, except to discuss

TOWN TOWN THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO Education.

JACKSON, January 23.—General Gillem has snubbed the convention by telling them verbally that he would suspain no legislation of theirs except the framing of a constitution and theirs except the framing of a constitution and act of the legislature of this State.

NO DISTINCTIONS. B. F. Randolph offered a resolution, which was voted down, that the constitution shall hereafter make no distinction on account of color in such laws as it may adopt with reference to the public schools.

J. J. Wright moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, and it was agreed to.

SHERIFFS, MAGISTRATES, &C. J. M. Runion, of Greenville, who appears, from the character of the resolutions he offers, to be fishing for political popularity more than the real welfare of any particular class, moved that sheriffs, magistrates, &c., be elected by vote of the people for four years, and that for four years thereafter they shall be ineligible to

PICKENS DISTRICT.

The hour for the consideration of the special order having arrived, Dr. Johnson took the floor and warmly advocated the division of Pickens District. He described the people, the country, its extent, its wants. He said it the country, its extent, its wants. He said it was a benighted place, and wouldn't improve until it was "cut in two;" that a man might travel there by night or day, and when he got fifteen miles beyond the courthouse he couldn't find a decent meal of victuals or a drink of whiskey. It was essentially in need of reconstruction in a practical sense, and the people generally agreed with him that, to bring it out of the slough of Despond, some action like that proposed was needful on the part of the convention.

vention.

A lively discussion ensued. The spirit against the proposed action of the convention was strong, but Edgefield and Barnwell, both of which had made similar propositions to divide territory, both rallied their forces and made a good fight. The Barnwellians were divided among themselves however and Legic vided among themselves, however, and Leslie, one of the white delegates, made a humorous speech, in which he said that he represented speech, in which he said that he represented only five white men in the district, and not one of these, to his knowledge, was in favor of any change. As for the colored people, he did not know a solitary individual who had even dreamed that it was essential to their salvation or the maintenance of their race to divide the district, and he should therefore oppose the motion on general principles.

notion on general principles.

J. J. Wright (colored), thought it was a new winkle in national jurisprudence that a legislature could change or annul the constitution of a State; it was as impracticable as for Congress to declare null and void the decisions of

the Supreme Court of the United States.

After much rambling discussion, the further consideration of the question was postponed until Monday next, at I o'clock.

A STAY-LAW. The next special order of the day was the resolution requesting General Canby to suspend all sales of property for debts contracted prior

to June, 1865.

The object of the opposition was to kill it by

The object of the opposition was to kill it by amendment. Two or three were offered, when DeLarge (colored), called for the previous question. Subsequently this was reconsidered, and T. J. Robertson, Esq., read a speech which he had prepared on the subject.

He claimed that those who had brought about the impoverished condition of the country were not the poor men or the loyal men, but those who pretend to represent its wisdom, intelligence and wealth.

It was this class who were clamoring for stay-laws and homestead laws. Some of them assert that they cannot live in this country—that a war of races is inevitable. They are the principal debtors of the State, and do not want to pay their debts, and they never will so long as they have, unconstitutional stay-laws to protect them.

For one he would say, let the property of the country change hands, and if lands sell cheap, so much better for the poor man of the State, because it will enable him to provide himself with a home, and thus identify himself with the soil.

[Mr. Robertson did not say, in this connection, that with one hundred of his four hundred thousand dollars he expected, on the first of February next, to absorb the property of probably seventy-five poor farmers and turn them adrift in the world to seek homes elsewhere.]

where.]
The men, said the speaker, who are asking for relief, are those who do not recognize the validity of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and who refused to vote for delegates

ralidity of the Reconstruction and a gress, and who refused to vote for delegates to this convention. Some of them called the convention a menagerie, but it is the menagerie which is to protect their property at the expense of the loyal citizens and working men of the country.

The speaker continued in this vein, so well calculated to appeal to the passions of the colored element, and when Mr. Robertson took his seat, he was followed by R. H. Cain, of Charleston, a colored preacher, who said that his seat, he was followed by R. H. Cain, of Charleston, a colored preacher, who said that the only reason why this peculiar question was before the house was because it affected the poor man as much if not more than it did the rich. He was in favor of measures of relief, but did not believe that any act of the convention could effect relief in such a manner as would be either just or constitutional. Even if it possessed the power, the men to be most greatly benefitted by the passage of the resolutions belonged to that class who, since the war, have done all they could to antagonize the frue progress of the country. If these people war, have done all they could to antagonize the true progress of the country. If these people had made contracts they had done so with their eyes open. If they now suffered it was only in consequence of their own sins, and for one he was not willing to afford them any relief whatever. They not only should sell their lands, but he would make them sell their lands.

lands, but he would make them seit their lands and give the poor man a chance.

The remarks of Cain were thoroughly revolutionary in their character, adroitly made, and well calculated to arouse, as he intended they should, the passions of the colored delegates. The speech will probably have the effect of dividing the two races on the floor, breaking up all combinations of moderate men, and dragging such as Whittemore. Bowen and dragging such as Whittemore, Bowen, Whipper, Wright, Langley, and others into the

and dragging such as whitehold, both whipper, Wright, Langley, and others into the ranks of the negro extremists.

We said at the beginning of our reports that the negroes had the advantage of intellect on the floor, and a few more such exhibitions as r, and a few more such exhibitions as Cain will draw the white meu body answering Cain, or put himself beyond the pale of his party by antagonizing what are now evidently the prejudices of the conven-

The hour of adjournment arrived in the midst of the debate, and the convention ac-cordingly "rested from its labors."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-HON. GEO. S. BEYAN PRESIDING .- This court was occupied during the day with the following cases :

In re Julius Spring, in bankruptcy. In re R. L. David, in bankruptcy. In re Walter Pannell, in bankruptcy.

The judge approved of the appointment of Louis McLain as assignee in the above cases. Petitions of "oluntary bankruptcy were read in the cases of David C. Gist, Daniel C. Williams, Gabriel Schwaz and John R. Searles, and, on motion of their respective counsels, were referred to J. Clawson, by order of the

The petition of Christopher Gaillard, for voluntary bankruptcy, was referred to R. B.

Ex parle Hutson Lee, creditor vs. John C. Meister. Creditor's petition for adjudication of insolvent bankruptcy. Order signed that debtor show cause on 25th instant why prayer of the petitioner be not heard.

R. L. David, in bankruptcy, had permission to amend schedule in accordance with order of R. B. Carpenter. Joseph Selvy, in bankruptcy, also had per-

mission to amend his schedule.

In re Isaac Klien, in bankruptcy. A. W. Lyons, claimant of stock. Ordered that it be referred to R. B. Carpenter, to take testimony, and on or after the 27th instant report to the

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1868. THE PRESIDENT ON THE CRISIS.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.] Washington, January 19.—The following is synopsis of a desultary conversation had by ne writer with President Johnson last evening. As no man's utterances are so import-tant or so eagerly sought for at this moment-ous time as those of the Chief Executive, I am convinced that the dignified tone of these unofficial remarks will be hailed with satisfaction by every true friend of the republic and of

constitutional government.

I began by remarking the anxiety of the people to comprehend the present crisis. The position of Congress was never suffered to be in doubt. Every night there was sent by telegraph from Washington, to all sections of the country where a newspaper is printed, a report of the day's debates in both Houses, in which the purposes of the Radical majority were distinctly expressed. But the position of the President in respect to the pending measures which threatened to deprive him of nearly all authority in the government could only sures which threatened to deprive him of near-ly all authority in the government could only

jority of citizens. For a long time it required firmness to act up to the conviction that the demands of the constitution were far more imperative that the partisan will of Congress and the transient desire of the deceived people of the North. It was like breaking thick ice to break through the crust of prejudice that intervened betwirt the perceptions of the multitude and the President's real motive. But, tryened betwix the perceptions of the multi-tude and the President's real motive. But, even in the worst period, faith was had in the ultimate good sense of citizens everywhere; and as it happened that, as the resistance of the Executive to the unconstitutional meas-ures of Congress became firmer, the tests ap-plied to it by Congress became more aggres-sive, the people did at last begin to be alarmed by the rapid rate at which cherished institu-tions were heing subvarted. A modification tions were being subverted. A modification—perhaps I might say a decided change—of public sentiment in the North has been the consequence. One who held fast to a principle when a majority was arrayed against him. when a majority was arrayed against him, is not likely to loosen his hold upon it when so much of the pressure has been removed." "Yet," I observed, "the Radicals in Con-

from the Northern reaction. One would think, from what they are now doing, that their pressure was increasing."

The President smiled grimly. "The Radicals in Congress are desperate. They have made of that body a political monstrosity. While they still seek to hide their deformities with the cloak of patriotism, or strive to distract public attention from them by specious maneuvres, they are becoming more and more convinced that the people see through it all. Having gone farther than they intended, so far that they have overleapt all bounds save those of party and personal ambition, retreat would be equivalent to hari-kari. They keep on now, hoping to obtain by conquest in the South this year a power more than equivalent to their loss of prestigo in the North. Perhaps they trust by such a conquest to awe and subdue a majority in the North whom they are failing to lead. This aviance party, which is represented by man like Mr. Bingham, Mr. Boutwell and Senator Sumner, is in a worse dilemma than ever party was before in the Republic. Its vacillating legislation in respect to many vital matters, and the character of its late struggle for impeachment, prove a gross lack of principle. What kind of disposition and struggle for impeachment, prove a gross lack of principle. What kind of disposition and estimate of human nature was shown by the person Ashley and those who assisted him, in getting up the assassination charge? They had simply to seek in their own natures for apple approprint of their theory that human natures. ample support of their theory that human na-ture is corrupt. They recollected the suspi-cions which attached to the Vice-Presidents under Harrison and Taylor, and derived from those, and from their partisan enmity to an Executive who had consistently thwarted their unholy designs, a vague excuse for accusing me. How did they proceed to obtain their so-called evidence? By ransacking brothels and slums, and accepting statements from the lips of a felon. After employing such means to compass the removal of a President, it is not surprising that, baulked as they are, they are capable of employing acy means, constitutional or unconstitutional, to get rid of him or shear away his powers."

shear away his powers."
"Well, sir," I suggested, "now to consider what Congress is actually doing."
"Why," responded the President, "these measures are of course revolutionary. The arguments used to defend them are as clearly fallacious as the assertion that black is white would be A proposition to deprive, by mere shear away his powers.

measures are of course revolutionary. The arguments used to defend them are as clearly fallacious as the assertion that black is white would be. A proposition to deprive, by mere act of Congress, the President of the United States of any portion of the authority vested in hm as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, is a proposal to do direct violence to the constitution. There are three separate but coordinate branches of the United States Government, the legislative, the judicial, and the executive branches. Each of these branches, or departments, has its special functions, which the constitution rigidly defines, and the provisions of that instrument are so framed as that no one or two of the departments obtain any power to subtract from the functions of the other. Yet, for a special and despotic purpose, the bill submitted by Mr. Bingham is being forced through the House to place in the hands of a military subordinate of the President, independent of the latter, an executive privilege which can only be lawfully removed from the President's hands by the people themselves voting the requisite amendment to the constitution. This bill assumes a right of Congress to do away with the President altogether, if it chooses, and make itself executor of as well as legislator for the government. Could any assumption be more arrogant, more dangerous and destructive in its tendency? Could any assumption so completely annul the indictment against the President that he is in a position to thwart the administration of the law? Truly enough the fallacy was not needed to prove that the Executive is not, though it clinches the proof that Congress is the aggressive one of the three government. By carefully delegating to Congress many legislative powers which the King of Groat Britain had been accustomed to exercise without consulting Parliament, they rendered the Executive merely an executor of the law, without the right to originate measures except in sudden emergencies and in defence of the constitution. Congress, vested with constitution. Congress, vesses with such ex-clusive prerogatives, and composed of num-bers of individuals or divided into parties be-tween whom there were always general and specific differences of opinion, has ever had a tendency to encroach outside of its proper functions. The attitude of the Executive has ever been one of defence or resistance. It is

tendency to encroach outside of its proper functions. The attitude of the Executive has ever been one of defence or resistance. It is his plain, simple office, while seeing that all laws are put in force that conform to the constitution, to see that no law obtains, so far as his veto or authority can prevent it from obtaining, which does not conform to it. I repeat that he is obliged by his solemn oath to defend that instrument from any and every assailant. Do I make myself understood?"

"Perfectly, sir."

"Well, now, to proceed in this con. 'tion a little farther. Congress, or at least the sent Congress, claims to be the only nation. 'Presentative of the will of the people. Ye. 'President is elected as directly by the peopand is therefore as directly which representative as Congress is. But Congress claims to be nearer to the people than the President. Yet, while members of the Mouse of Representatives are chosen every two years, Senators are elected once in six years, the President is chosen oftener by two years. The President is chosen oftener by two years than Senators are chosen—a fact which seems virtually to equalize the respective nearness of the Executive and the legislature to citizens at large. This point is not of so much importance as it would be if the trunctions of the Executive were less

to the fluctuating demands of popular sentiment than to the stable requirements of the constitution. If it be said that a member of Congress is nearer to a particular constituence of the stable requirements of the continued, and perhaps worse, anarchy." cy, or that a Senator is nearer to a particular State than the President, because each has been selected to represent the citizens or dominant party of that particular constituency or State, it may be said of the President that he State, it may be said of the President that he is selected by a broader constituency than either—that is, by the people or dominant majority in the Union, who, in selecting him, are presumed to subordinate local considerations to those of the general welfare. A President's office, after all is said, is one that, in a crisis like the present, should be held superior to everything except his fealty to the law."

"Then you regard the Supreme Court as equally independent of legislation by Congress?"

gress?"
"Unquestionably it is. The Supreme Court
is as much a separate and distinct branch of
the government as Congress or the Executive. What right has Congress to usurp the preroga tive of the people in this case, more

"Pardon me-am I right in suggesting that no clause in the constitution actually prescribes what number of judges shall decide a case in the Supreme Court?

the Supreme Court?"

"The provision was not necessary. Time-honored usage—nay, the regulation of the court itself—was and is sufficient. A majority of judges have always prevailed in all courts in England, France, and elsewhere as well as in the United States. This is an attempt to strip the judicial branch of the government of a right which it is competent to define and maintain."

"It is your opinion, then, that a majority of the court can decide against the validity of the pending bill, and ignore it if it should pass both

Houses?"
"That is my conviction."
"It may be superfluous to presume that the

President is in no wise at fault respecting the partisan object of both the bills which have been alluded to?"

been alluded to?"
"Quite superfluous. As I explained at the commencement, this so-called Reconstruction bill is destined, if carried into effect, so to increase and consolidate the military tyranny which has already come night to ruin the Southern States, that no body of legislators not run nearly wild with a party idea could think of forcing it through. The vast cotton interest, which used to pay an enormous revenue to the government, instead of having been recuperated since the war, has nearly died out. In the place of the revenue which it yielded and which helped to lighten the taxes of Northern citizens, there is now an almost absolute blank on the books of the Internal Revenue Department, and the government not only has to bear this loss but expend an amount has to bear this loss but expend an amount more than equal to it to support a deliberate crushing system upon the patrictism and enterprise of the Southern people. Here is a policy of repression which chokes up the fountains of revenue in the South, is continually making paupers there among both the white and black populations, and compels the government to fall back upon the North for three-founts of its autority and ledge its fourths of its current revenues, and pledge its credit for additional means. One half the coun-try, having spentits substance to fight the other half back into the Union, finds itself, now that it half back into the Union, finds itself, now that it has accomplished its object, the scape-goat of a political party which for its own interests prevents the defeated section from taking its rightful place again under the shelter of the constitution. This is not all. The measures of that party will, in my judgment, tend to repress for an indefinite period such a development of the resources of the South as had been accomplished before the war. It is grinding out and discouraging the property-holding and intelligent class of citizens, to place all power, the whole conduct of affairs, in the hands of the negroes and the few native whites and Northern adventurers who would share it with them. Look at Tennessee, the reconwith them. Look at Tennessee, the reconstructed and "mode!" State! There are fifty thousand negroes and twenty thousand whites who vote with them, making seventy thousand in all entitled to the suffrage. These repreand seventy-five thousand. But there are one hundred and seventy-five thousand. But there are one hundred and thirty thousand white sitiates, representing a wnite population of more than eight hundred thousand—the property-owners, the business and professional community of the State—who are practically excluded from serviciarities in the government. How does participation in the government. How does "Now," continued Mr. Johnson, with a good deal of vigor, "every one knows or creat to

deal of vigor, "every one knows, or ought to know by this time, what my position was and is know by this time, what my position was and is in regard to secession. I had to sacrifice something myself to vindicate my conviction that it was wrong and inadmissable, but I consider the extremists who have violated their own express declaration of the object of the war, and who are dishonoring the constitution care down the property of the second my the constitution of the second my the s constitution every day they proceed with this damning policy towards the South —I consider these men, I say, far more inconsistent than, and quite as treasonarmies. The men who tried to take the South out of the Union were at least consistent in this, that they did not object to the constitu-tion itself, but were led to fear that they would not be suffered to retain their rights under it. War was resorted to by the government to restore the Union and compel these men of the South to again re-sume their status as citizens of the United States. 'You are not out of the Union, and can-not get out of it—the constitution does not admit the secossion of a State, and we are defending the constitution by whipping you back under it, said, in the beginning all (including the Republican party) who favored the war. With Hepublican party) who favored the war. With this declaration ringing in their ears, the whilom rebels, having been whipped back un-der it, reasonably demand that the privileges which it accords to them as citizens shall be restored to them. But instantly they are restored to them. But instantly they are met
by a political power in Congress with the astouishing announcement: 'Well, you did succeed in outlawing yourselves, after all; you did
succeed in getting out of the Union; you did
succeed in depriving yourself of citizenship.
We did not restore you, we conquered you.
You are beaten, helpless, at our feet; stay
there until you suffer yourselves to be reconstructed after our fashion. The old Union is
no more; we propose to remedel it in our own
way. The constitution—ah, we will, if necessary, go outside of that! You have set us an
excellent example!'"

xcellent example!""
After this admirable paraphrase of the Rad-

cal policy, the President arose, and stood "What a pitiful condition is this! If there "What a pitiful condition is this! If there had been a generous, liberal-minded, law-abiding predominant sentiment in the North, why by this time the South would have been almost upon its legs again. I do not say that the negroes would all have been at work—that all the plantations there would have got to prospering as they once did. But there would have been none of this hurry to thrust nearo suffrage down the throats, as it were, of a people whose repugnance to the morsel can be only gradually overcome. The vanity of the suffrage down the throats, as it were, of a people whose repugnance to the morsel can be only gradually overcome. The vanity of the negroes would not have been so fed to bursting that labor, free labor for their old masters, should be neglected, shirked and lost. There would have been no military usurpation, but civil governments organized in each State by the citizens most familiar with the character and requirements of the several populations and interests attending their old social and business interests thus concerned, with the single exception of slavery. The property-owners, merchants and industrial classes would have had incentives to give the war the go-by and return to their enterprises. Then the negroes, or at least the majority of them, would have been obliged to work and have had work to do. It is highly improbable, too, that there would have been at this period any such talk about a 'war of races,' or any such distrust and disgust betwit the whites and negroes in several districts as now prevail."

several districts as now prevail. "Is it your opinion that the military govern-ments, as they now exist, could be prudently removed from the Southern States at this

removed from the Southern States at this time?"

"Perhaps not, just at this moment; famine and anarchy have been too long cultivated there. But of this I am convinced, that if every district commander in the Southern States should be changed to-morrow from a district commander to a department commander, with duties similar to those of the military commander in your own State, for instance—that f assisting the civil authorities to preserve oder in case of need—civil governments would be rapidly and peacefully restored. There might be to be a proceeding the continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous c

might be, to be sure, a few outbreaks, and the military might be called upon to put them down. But, in my judgment, the speedy result would be the reorganization of the entire country." "But we come back at last, Mr. President, to

continued, and perhaps worse, anarchy."
"A revolution, such as these headlong spirits seem determined to precipitate, may have, if it

"The President—pardon me—has been un-derstood to express his intention to exercise derstood to express his intention to exercise all the authority vested in him by the constitution to repel these revolutionary measures."

"The President," said Mr. Johnson, with a resolute gesture, "has already expressed his intention to perform his duty. As to what that duty may involve—" (laying his hand lightly on the table and drumming with his fraces during the reason).

lightly on the table and drumming with his fingers during the pause) "it would be rather premature, just now, even to suggest. We will leave special measures for s ecial occasions when they arise. I have confidence in the good sense of the army, and certainly I believe in the people. I believe in the young men; they will not permit a revolution to be accomplished, even though," added the President, in a serious, but not at all threatening tone, "it might be necessary for the people to take the matter into their own hands."

J. B. 8.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

LATEST PARTICULARS-EARTHQUAKES AND ALARMS.

Under date of December 28, the Naples cor-respondent of the London Times says : My last report of Vesuvius extended to the

5th of December, and your readers will probably be desirious to hear something more of the vari-ous and ever-varying phenomena which the mountain has presented since that time. So various indeed, have they been that it is difficult to enumerate or describe them; sometimes de-rived from the external aspects of Vesuvius, rived from the external aspects of Vesuvius, at others from its internal condition. During a great portion of this time it has been covered all over with snow, as it still is, dazzling the eyes and rendering it almost impossible to gaze upon it. Then it has surrounded itself with clouds and darkness, above which at night the upper heavens glared with the red light of the volcano beneath. Scarcely less grand were these mysterious exhibitions than those which were more defined, and which addressed themselves more clearly to the preceptions and calculations of the spectators.

On the 7th instant the eruption consisted of

On the 7th instant the eruption consisted of lofty oone was formed, which sent forth stones. No fewer that thirteen streams of lava issued at the same time from various orifices on the summit, some of which, falling over precipices, summit, some of which, falling over precipices, presented the glorious appearance of so many cascades of fre. This was particularly the case towards the Atrio del Cavallo, and in the direction of Barno; but, seen from a distance, those streams seemed to blend together and to bathe the whole of the great cone. On the 10th instant the lava ceased to flow, and instead of it huge stones were shot forth, which it would appear cost the mountain great labor, for as its vitals were thus rent in pieces and for as its vitals were thus rent in pieces and thrown out, the earthquakes were most alarm-ing, while the thunders were heard at least twenty miles distant. Of course in Naples they were very distinct, and coming upon the ear in the dead of the night, awakened, if not apprehension, at least a sentiment of awe. In the immediate neighborhood of the

In the immediate neighborhood of the mountain great alarm was created—some families fied from Portici and Resina—a considerable portion of the population did the same in Torre del Greco; while hundreds of cases of coral were despatched for safety to Naples or Castellamar or Sorrento. Torre del Greco, as you know, is the great depot of the unwrought coral; from that port sail out in the spring I know not how many barks for this dangerous. know not how many barks for this dangerous and demoralizing fishery. Coral, therefore, is the wealth of this very wealthy place, and every effort was made to save it. On the 11th every effort was made to save it. On the 11th these alorning shocks continued all day, frightening the people out of their wits, and it was not untill Professor Palmier, Director of the Vesuvius Observatory, visited the place and made some investigations that the people were tranquilized. For the three offour following days lava again gushed forth; one stream running down in the direction of the city which has a ready suffered so much, and which stands on at least five other cities, all swallowed up by earthquakes, or covered over with lowed up by earthquakes, or covered over with

lowed up by earthquakes, or covered over with rivers of lava.

On the 14-h the detonations of the mountain were less loud and frequent, and the sismograph was less active, but great apprehension existed in the towns at the base, and the authorities took all precautions for the draaded eventuality. On the 18th and 19th Vecuvius was invisible from Naples; anything which a vivid imagination could picture to itself might be going on there, and conjecture was yet more active at night, when the mass of cloud which hung over it was lit up with a deep red which hung over it was lit up with a deep red color. All the scientific instruments, too, showed that there was great commotion, and be expected, as, indeed, turned out to be correct, for a great stream poured down towards the east. It was observed that when the sismograph at the mountain was most active shocks of earthquake were felt at Nols and at all the neighboring places even stronger than they were felt at Vesuvius, so that it is difficult to decide where is the centra of this volcult to decide where is the centre of this volcanic action, or to conjecture what may be the

end of it. Scientific observers, too, declare that on Scientific observers, too, declare that on those days there were continual shocks in Naples, imperceptible to the mass, perhaps, but not less keemly marked by those whose profession fitted them to take note of such things. The sismegraph, said one, tells me of these movements, but I have my own domestic simograph, that little bit of iron attached to my shutter, and I sit and watch its vibrations element every five minutes. From the 20th shutter, and I sit and watch its vibrations almost every five minutes. From the 20th up to the present day Vesuvius has presented no new appearance. Enormous masses of smoke, sent forth in jets every minute, rise high in the air and stretch away in the distance, and in the direction to which the wind bears them. This morning it is a north wind and there are the great volumes of smoke role. bears them. This morning it is a north wind and there are the great volumes of smoke rol-ling one over the other with a certain amount or dignity, and in one long procession tending towards Capri.

The actual state of the mountain, as I learn

towards Capri.

The actual state of the mountain, as I learn from Cozzolino, the principal guide, who has just left me, is as follows: A stream of lava is running down towards Ottajano. On the summit are formed two small cones, close to that which has risen within, and far above the crater, both of which are ejecting stones. Then, again, in the superlatively grand cone there are three orifices, one of which throws out ashes and the other two stones. On the 24th they were ashes which were principally thrown out, but since that we have seen scarcely anything but masses of smoke. It must be observed that, whereas ashes indicate a disposition to repose, smoke, on the contrary, menaces a greater outbreak—at least so says the practical Cozzolino—and the experience of the last month proves the correctness of his observations. His description of the effects of the shocks in Torre del Greco and Resina, where he resides, is graphic. They were as if a high wind were shaking our doors and windows, accompanied by the whistling of the storm. His opicion is—and though not a scientific man it is worth sometheing, born and bred as he has been amid lava and ashes—that the eruption has not reached its climax, and that before all is over we shall have some great outburst. The instruments, if they are quiet one day, renew their activity another, and he never goes up the grand cone, he says, without fear, for the whole mountain rises beneath my feet or os cillates from side to side."

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Bev. J. M. Cline, a Methodist minister, who has been stationed at Rock Hill, in this district, for several years, while removing his family on Wednesday night neighborhood of Pineville, attempted to cross Steel Creek, which had become much swollen from the recent rains. He was travelling in a buggy drawn by a mule, and was accompanied by his little daughter and a small negro girl. The muls entered the creek and immediately got beyond its depth, the buggy sunk under the water, and the little girl, the servant and the mule were all drowned. Mr. Cline only escaped the same fate with great difficulty.

[Yorkvule Enquirer.

GOLD IN YORK .- We were shown a few days ago by Mr. J. W. Seacrest two lumps of gold, the product of the "Broad River Gold Mine," in this district. The specimens shown us weigh eighty pennyweights, and are represented to be of the finest quality.

[Yorkville Enquirer.

-In order to become a broker in Paris and

Married.

SPEARMAN—LEAVELL.—On the 15th instant by the Rev. J. K. MENDEMHALL, Mr. JOHN F SPEARMAN to Miss KATE LEAVELL, all of Nev.

Special Motices.

OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUITY. to appear before the underrigned and prove their demands on or before the jirst day of February, 1868, or be excluded from the benefit of the dec hereafter to be made in this matter.

JAMES TUPPES, Master in Equity.

*SOUTH CAROLINA, COLLETON DIS-TRICT .- IN EQUITY .- BILL TO MARSHAL AS-AND DOWER .- WILLIAM GODFREY. ET UL. EXECUTOR OF M. E. CARN VS. MARY E. CARN ET AL.—It appearing to my satisfaction that MARY J. GILLING, one of the defendants in this case, is absent from, and resides beyond the limits of this State, on motion of O. P. WILLIAMS, complainant's solicitor, ordered that the said MARY J. GIL-LING do appear, and plead, answer or demur, to the bill filed in this case, within forty days from the pub-

fesso will be granted and entered against her.

B. STOKES, C. E. C. D. Commissioner's Office, Waltsrboro', 14th Jan. 1958.

MERVOUS DESILITY, WITH ITS gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhos threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sove-reign cure in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIO SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and noter t curatives they strike arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price \$5 per package of six boxes and vial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 862 PRUADWAY, NEW

in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. ness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared reat a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, an considered it an inalso heating, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price

Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE NEW A1 SHIP "CALCUT-TA," J. G. Moses Master, is daily ex-pected; having a portion of her carge en-gaged will have dispatch for the above

FOR NEW YORK-MERCHANS' LINE.

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D. B. WARNER, HORTON Master, having
part cargo engaged, will be promptly dispatched. WILLIAM ROACH. January 20 EOR ROSTON

FOR HAVRE.

VESSELS WANTED. FOR WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERI-OA, Europe, and Northern ports. We also offer return cargoes from Clenfuegos, Trinidad de Cuba, St. Jago. Sagua La Nuevitas and Porto Rico—to Baltimore, his, New York and Boston.

Good rates and dispatch given.
RISLEY & CREIGHTON.

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE FAVORITE SCREW
THE FAVORITE SCREW
Commander, will sail for the above
port on Friday Afternoon, 24th
inst., at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 1 Unjou Wharves.
Through Bills Lading signed to Philadelphia on
reasonable terms.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE .- FOR NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THE ELEGANT SIDE WHEEL steamship "MANHATTAN," Commander M. S. WOODSTUL, will leave for the above port on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M.

2 Outward Freight engacements made with COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, corner East Bay and Adgar's North Wharf.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA, BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE SEMI-WEEKLY VIA BEAU-FORT AND HILTON HEAD-WEEKLY

ONE OF THE ABOVE Charleston of Monday and Thursday Night at 12 o'clock; Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday ing, at 7 o'clock. Touching at Bluffton on day, trip from Charleston, and Wednesday, trip ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAM

All Way Freight, also Blufiton Wharfage, must be For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf. January 16

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA. VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE. AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'

STEAMERS DICTATOR AND CITY POINT, will leave Charleston every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 9 o'clock. for above places, and Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock F. M. Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COLFITER, Salls Tuesday Evening. mer CITY POINT, Capt. S. ADEINS, sails Fri-

day Evening.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or at office of J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, January 8 South Atlantic Wharf.

The best Dyspeptic Bitters now in use are PANK-NIN's Hepatic Bitters. They never fail to give relief. Try a bottle, and be convinced. For sale by all

OF THE RADICALS-HIS POWERS, DUTIES, AND THE SUPREME COURT-THE BADICAL REBELS WORSE THAN THE SOUTHERN REBELS, ETC.,

stitutional government.

sures which threshed to deprive him theatly all authority in the government could only
be inferred.

"It would seem," said Mr. Johnson, very deliberately, "as if there could be no doubt as to
that position."

He paused a moment and went on:

"Let us first briefly opnsider what has been
and is the situation. Men, before now, have
suffered much who were intrusted with or who
took upon themselves the duty of defending a
principle. Such a duty became very painful
when, as in this instance, a President of the
United States, who was compelled by his oath
to administer the government in strict accordance with the constitution, found himself singularly opposed in so doing by another branch
of the government claiming to represent a majority of citizens. For a long time it required
firmness to act up to the conviction that the

gress appear to take precious little warning from the Northern reaction. One would think, from what they are now doing, that their pres-

the first thought—that Congress is determined not to allow this happy consummation."

"So," remarked the President, leaning back of \$50,000 for his good behavior.

YORK.

W. L. CLAER & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. X. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

For freight engagements apply to
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THE A1 BRIG JANE DEVELOR of her TAIN CLARE, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, wants 300 bales of Cotton to fill up.

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THE FIRST-CLASS FAST SAILING Schooner HARTSTENE, Hons Master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have quick dispatch for

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ary 11 Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay. January 11

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For Freight or Passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, January 22

Adger's North Wharf.

For Passage and business pertaining to inward Fredghte, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay. STREET, BROTHERS & CO., Agents.

VIA BLUFFTON.